

NATIVES IN CONVENTION LAY PLANS FOR SEVERANCE FROM THE HAOLES

Resolution Adopted for Organization of an Independent Party for the Hawaiians.

Delegates From all the Islands Urge the Separation.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The native voters have declared themselves in favor of the Independent or Home Rule Party. The delegations from various portions of the islands brought with them oral and written instructions not to league themselves with, or have any voice in the organizations of the Republicans or Democrats. They came out flat-footed for the Independent Party. They claim by their leaders that they control two-thirds of the votes of Hawaii and will use them to choose and elect a delegate to Congress, and to elect majorities in both the houses of the next Hawaiian legislature.

It is learned that the ex-Queen while not an active agent in politics, is extremely light-hearted over the future prospects at the ballot boxes, feeling assured that her old followers would exercise their right of the franchise extended to them by the American Congress. She is also quoted as having stated that the natives should not vote for Curtis Iauka for the opposition shown toward Judge Kaukau when the latter was first nominated for the chairmanship of the late Republican Convention. She has intimated in not very mild language that Iauka should have stood by his own countryman instead of placing in nomination a haole.

The Hawaiians will form an Independent Party to combat the two National parties already in the field. Yesterday a convention of natives met in the drill shed and took this step. The resolution which called into birth this new party in local politics was as follows:

"Moved that the Hawaiians should stand as an Independent or Home Rule Party."

The resolution was carried unanimously and created much enthusiasm. **Convention Meets.** At 10 o'clock yesterday morning about ninety Hawaiians, most of them women of the Patriotic League, representatives of the Hui Kalaiala and Hui Aloha Aina, the Hawaiian political clubs of the old royalist school, met in convention in the drill shed. On the platform were Mr. Kaula, president of the Hui Kalaiala, and Mr. Kaula, president of the Hui Aloha Aina, who acted as chairman during both sessions yesterday. Robert W. Wilcox, the delegate to Washington sent by the clubs, J. K. Kaula, president of the Aloha Aina Society, and a few others well known in the ranks of the royalists. The chairman called the meeting together and a prayer was offered by one of the visiting members from the islands. The chairman then stated the object of the meeting, which he said was occasioned by the changes in the government from a Republic to a Territory of the United States, and by the fact that the Hawaiians were citizens with a full franchise. By reason of the change in the form of government, the desire of the monarchy was past, but there was still a lingering feeling that the Hawaiians today that something could be done for them. They had hoped long that some European power would intercede for them and restore the throne.

Which Political Party? Since then clubs of Hawaiians have been formed all over the islands, and they were met in convention to consider the question of which political party they should join. "By our persistence," however, said Kaula, "we have been made a portion of the United States of America, which gives us all citizenship. We have been given the right of ballot without restriction, and can now vote for members of both the Senate and House of Representatives. Having that power shall we make use of it to unite to make the best of this privilege, or shall we stand aloof and let it go? You are assembled here today for the purpose of considering the report of our special delegate Robert W. Wilcox. I tell you on this day we have in our hands by virtue of that law passed by Congress, the power to vote without any restriction. You must bear this in mind; we have friends both on the side of the Republicans, and on the Democratic parties in Congress who work in harmony to give us this voting privilege.

Remember Republicans! "You are here today to decide whether we will be Republicans or Democrats. It is for you to make that decision, and when you return to your respective homes you will organize. Always remember the Republican party—that they have done for us. Think well if you do not decide to join these two great political parties. Think what we are to do, and do it right. You have seen the Republicans organize their party here, and you can observe what the Democrats are doing in the work of organizing. The matter rests with you to decide what party you will ally yourselves with. We are here to discuss the merits and demerits of both parties and make up our minds what we are to do. You must always bear in mind that the flag we once loved has gone from us. It was on August 12, when the American flag was raised, our Hawaiian flag came down, and from that day our chances for the restoration of the monarchy were gone forever. I now introduce to you my associate in political work, Mr. J. K. Kaula."

Kaula Advises. Mr. Kaula stepped to the edge of the platform and said:

"By virtue of the laws which the United States have passed for us, we have been invited to form a political party to carry out the benefits which have been extended by these laws. In the United States there are two great

political parties—the Republican and the Democratic. During the last seven years that have passed here there has been but one party—the Annexation party. At the present day it has split up into the Republican and Democratic parties. You may remember at a meeting of the Democrats held a short time ago I was called upon to speak and I declared myself an Independent. We have for seven years been living in a famine; now I say the period of famine has come. Would it be wise for me to advise you to join either of the parties now formed here? I say let us go on free and independent. During the past seven years we were deprived of all our benefits. Is it now the time for us to unite with other parties and give our new privileges away? No.

Who Is the Devil? "You must remember that the Republican party has threatened us; so do the Democrats. They say in their threats that we will be disfranchised. I say who is the devil in Honolulu who does that? It was the United States which has given us these privileges, and there is not one who can now deprive us of that right. Smith and Hartwell have been in Washington trying to deprive us of our voting privileges. They tried hard, but the American Congress did not heed them, and we are now enjoying today the privileges in spite of the opposition made by them. They are doing the same thing to us as they have been doing to the negroes of the South. We can work hard and show strength by the ballot box.

"I say let us organize an Independent party." With these concluding words the speaker introduced Robert Wilcox, the delegate of the two political clubs, who returned to Honolulu from Washington by the Peking with the ex-Queen.

Wilcox to the Front. The first portion of his address was a long account of his trip to Washington in company with Edgar Cayless, the attorney of the Hawaiians. He described their various visits to different newspapers along the route, stating that each one told them to drop the attempt for the restoration of the monarchy. At Washington the newspaper representatives told them the same thing. For that reason they decided to work for election privileges. From this point on Mr. Wilcox gave a full description of his efforts on behalf of the Hawaiians with the Committee on Territories. He spoke of Celso Moreno and the speeches which he made before the committee, which he described as being full of personalities only. A so-called Cayless and Colonel Little of Hilo, who were looking after the interests of Hilo land squatters. The names of Representatives in Congress were tripped over Wilcox's tongue as if he were to the man or born. On January 27 he attended a meeting of the Committee on Territories and was introduced to Mr. Knox, the chairman. He told them that he expressed his views in behalf of the natives. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Hartwell were present. Wilcox spoke in regard to the voting privileges and against the property qualifications. He told them that the Hawaiians would be deprived of their rights if the restriction of property qualifications were placed upon the natives; the planters would be the only ones who could vote. Cayless spoke on the same subject, and Moreno confined himself to the cry of "Down with the missionaries."

Wilcox Makes Statements. Wilcox stated that Mr. Smith spoke the gist of his address being that "the missionaries had brought civilization to the islands, and that if the property qualification was removed, civilization would be swamped by ignorance. Mr. Smith urged for the restriction clause, as the Hawaiians could not rule themselves." Every day Wilcox went before the committee, until he was told by the chairman not to come too often, and other members told him the chairman had no right to bar him out. Moon of Tennessee was the one who introduced the resolution which threw out the restrictions upon voting. Moon also introduced a resolution to remove the tax qualification. Knox insisted that \$1 poll tax should be required. Most of the Republicans in the Senate opposed the Cullom bill on account of the property qualification. For three days Cullom and Morgan in behalf of the Dole government fought for the restrictive clause. On the third day they did not have many supporters. Wilcox, Taylor and others. Knox he said was a schoolmate of Hartwell and that accounted for his opposition to the Hawaiians. Tillman was a strong man for them. He howled like a dog in the Senate and he made Cullom shudder. Pettigrew informed Wilcox that he would do everything for the natives, but nothing for the foreigners. When the question of the tax law came up, Pettigrew claimed the attention of the law which was to the effect that in case the taxes were not paid in Hawaii, the delinquents were thrown into prison, clothed in convicts' garb, fed on a little pol, and worked at the rate of 50 cents a day, and practically put them in slavery. That put Cullom down. Tillman introduced and fought hard for the clause regarding the tax penalty until it was knocked out. Rice, who another man who worked hard to make the natives citizens of the United States.

Two Thirds of the Vote. "The question of the restoration of the monarchy is gone from us forever," said Wilcox. "We are now a people, however, who can vote. You all know we have two-thirds of the votes of this country. I say to you that the people who have been living on your rights and held the reins of government are now ready to let you decide. If you don't want to rule you must so decide. I say to you that I believe God was with us in the fight at Washington. The Queen feels happy because now two-thirds of the voting power rests with you. The monarchy is like a dead person that has died. Let it go. Look to the future. We can send a Delegate to Congress. You all know it has been stated in the newspaper of Thurston & Company that changes can be made to this law of the franchise, but we are not to look to that. Because you have the power in your hands I ask you to do right, as I

pledge myself to do. We are all Americans. We should consider personality. In September at the time to register for voting for the election of fifteen Senators as well as Representatives. The only restriction is that a person should be able to read and write either Hawaiian or English. I consulted with friends before I left Washington. They told me to tell you that the best thing for you to do is to organize your own party. In other words, to have home rule, to carry on your own affairs without looking to either party. When you become a state that is the time for you to go to one or other of the two great parties. At the present time we are only to have a delegate in Congress. We have been for seven years in pain and trouble. That is now all over. Let us consider the future well. I was asked abroad what my party was. I told them that we were going to be independent because we have nothing to do with their politics. We can send a Delegate to Washington to work among the people in Congress for the benefit of our country. I stood in Washington and watched our interests until we succeeded. I worked quietly while in Washington, said little and refrained from including in personalities. I kept my mouth shut and let the politicians do their own thing. The president then announced that an adjournment would be taken to visit the Queen at Washington Place. Joseph Heleluhe, the Queen's secretary was to have been on the stand to deliver a speech, but was prevented by illness. The meeting then adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Delegates Present Reports and Instructions From Constituents.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the afternoon session commenced. The delay was occasioned by a lengthy luau given at the residence of the president of the Hui Kalaiala Society. Prior to that event all the delegates proceeded in a body to Washington Place where they were received by Liliuokalani. The Queen was exceedingly gracious to her former subjects and made a neat address. She spoke for nearly ten minutes, refraining from making any public declaration of her political tendencies, or from uttering anything that could be construed into an attempt to frame their judgments as to what they should do for themselves. Speaking slowly and distinctly, she said not a word should be lost upon her eager listeners. The Queen in part said:

"It is useless for us to abstain from taking our future stand. Our future as the United States flag was hoisted over these islands, and our Hawaiian flag was lowered by the authority of the American government. It meant that it had come to stay. It is my wish that our future should be decided by us, and to shoulder and seek every means that will conduce to the benefit of the whole nation. When the flag went down, it went down for good. We must do our duty as American citizens."

The address was received with applause, the delegates paid their old-time homage, and went to the luau prepared by the chairman.

List of Delegates.

The first order of business transacted at the afternoon session was the calling of the names of the delegates. Those who responded were:

First District—1. J. K. Kaula; 2. A. S. Koehohu; 3. J. P. Kaohi; 4. A. S. Koehohu; 5. J. P. Kaohi; 6. J. P. Kaohi; 7. J. P. Kaohi; 8. J. P. Kaohi; 9. J. P. Kaohi; 10. J. P. Kaohi; 11. J. P. Kaohi; 12. J. P. Kaohi; 13. J. P. Kaohi; 14. J. P. Kaohi; 15. J. P. Kaohi; 16. J. P. Kaohi; 17. J. P. Kaohi; 18. J. P. Kaohi; 19. J. P. Kaohi; 20. J. P. Kaohi; 21. J. P. Kaohi; 22. J. P. Kaohi; 23. J. P. Kaohi; 24. J. P. Kaohi; 25. J. P. Kaohi; 26. J. P. Kaohi; 27. J. P. Kaohi; 28. J. P. Kaohi; 29. J. P. Kaohi; 30. J. P. Kaohi; 31. J. P. Kaohi; 32. J. P. Kaohi; 33. J. P. Kaohi; 34. J. P. Kaohi; 35. J. P. Kaohi; 36. J. P. Kaohi; 37. J. P. Kaohi; 38. J. P. Kaohi; 39. J. P. Kaohi; 40. J. P. Kaohi; 41. J. P. Kaohi; 42. J. P. Kaohi; 43. J. P. Kaohi; 44. J. P. Kaohi; 45. J. P. Kaohi; 46. J. P. Kaohi; 47. J. P. Kaohi; 48. J. P. Kaohi; 49. J. P. Kaohi; 50. J. P. Kaohi; 51. J. P. Kaohi; 52. J. P. Kaohi; 53. J. P. Kaohi; 54. J. P. Kaohi; 55. J. P. Kaohi; 56. J. P. Kaohi; 57. J. P. Kaohi; 58. J. P. Kaohi; 59. 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HONOLULU'S TURN NOW

San Francisco Declared Infected Port.

HEALTH BOARD'S ACTION

Australia Is Quarantined and Cargo Will Be Fumigated—Other Vessels Also.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Now comes Honolulu's turn. San Francisco is an infected port. The California State Board of Health, the Federal authorities in San Francisco, and the Hawaiian Board of Health have so declared. Honolulu will take precautions to prevent the plague from reaching here through infected merchandise from San Francisco.

The arrival of the Australia yesterday without a clean bill of health precipitated action by the Board of Health here. The Board called a meeting yesterday afternoon and adopted the following resolution:

"That the freight of the steamship Australia be required to be discharged on the channel wharf there to be handled at the discretion of the Board of Health. Goods to be fumigated to be removed from said wharf to fumigation chambers. Other goods to be properly disinfected on outside of cases with solution of sulphuric acid to the satisfaction of the Board of Health. All of the foregoing to be at the expense of consignee."

At the meeting of the Board, Dr. Wood presided. Those present were Dr. Emerson, George W. Smith, E. C. Winston and P. J. Lowrey, members of the Board, while W. O. Smith was a special guest.

San Francisco Infected.

Dr. Wood said the Board must consider the question of cargoes from San Francisco. Under date of May 26, the Executive Council had voted that the Channel wharf be set aside for unloading cargoes from infected ports. But the wharf was not ready and the Council could not have been aware of the condition of the wharf, as there was no fumigating plant on it and cargo would have to be lightered. Dr. Wood had explained to President Dole. On May 30 he got a reply, he having asked Mr. Dole also whether San Francisco was included in this order. Dr. Wood represented to the Cabinet that he knew there was plague at San Francisco, though no official notice had been given Honolulu, and vessels up to May 30 had brought clean bills of health. The following was the reply from the Executive:

Honolulu, H. I., May 30, 1906.

Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Sir: It was voted in the Executive Council this morning that the following letter be sent you:

"You are instructed to carry out the resolution of May 26th, received by you May 26th, with this modification, that the Pacific Mail wharf or other wharves in your discretion, may be used for unloading freight, as well as the channel wharf."

"Also the port of San Francisco is to be regarded as an infected port, or a port where contagious disease has appeared within sixty days, so long as the present conditions there continue."

"Also that the Executive Council approve of a wide discretion by the Board of Health in regard to the question of fumigation and disinfection of the different kinds of goods coming to the port via San Francisco, from different places in the United States and elsewhere, and from other ports, as the Board of Health, or the authority of the Board of Health."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

KATE KELLEY,
Clerk Executive Council.

No Precautions Taken.

Dr. Wood said to the Board that the vessels from San Francisco had not been kept there the requisite distance from wharves, nor had their cables been "rat-guarded." This morning he had official information of the presence of plague in San Francisco. Dr. Wood read the Australia's bill of health and also a communication from the State Board of Health.

The bill of health said that there had been no plague since May 16, and that the United States quarantine officer reported ten authenticated cases of bubonic plague in San Francisco, all within the limits of Chinatown, the last case being on May 16. "At the present time no cases are known to exist," said the bill.

The State Board of Health's communication was as follows:

Sacramento, Cal., May 23, 1906.

To the Secretary, Board of Health, Sandwich Islands.

Dear Sir: Reports outside of this State of the existence of bubonic plague here have been greatly exaggerated. The State Board of Health of California has carefully inquired into the facts, and officially report them to you as follows:

There have been nine deaths on the following dates: First case, March 6th; second case, March 15th; third case, March 15th; fourth case, March 15th; fifth case, April 24th; sixth case, May 11th; seventh case, May 11th; eighth case, May 11th; ninth case, May 11th.

All the cases were Chinese found dead in their insanitary quarters, known as Chinatown. That they died of bubonic plague was established by bacteriological investigation by the City Board of Health, and confirmed by Dr. Kinyoun, the United States Quarantine Officer of the port of San Francisco.

At this time there are no known cases of bubonic plague in California. The Board of Health of the city of San Francisco is taking every precaution to prevent the recurrence of the disease, with every hope of success. No other part of the State has been nor is now affected. Should any further danger arise we observe ourselves to immediately notify you of it. Yours truly,

W. P. MATTHEWS,
Secretary California State Board of Health.

Plague is Certain.

Dr. Wood said, "We have private information of plague in San Francisco for at least ten weeks and that there has been none of the regular and neces-

sary precautions as here and in Sydney. The rats were not locked after. The normal death rate of Chinatown was a few months ago 1-2 deaths a day, and now only two a week are reported which shows that deaths are being hidden. When the California State Board of Health reports every precaution being taken against the plague, it reports, significantly, to say the least, "The Australia has an assured cargo in her holds, including Chinese merchandise and food, etc. If San Francisco is an infected port none of this cargo is undetected by our rules and all of it is mixed up. It was not fumigated or protected against rats in San Francisco."

"I asked the Executive Council today at noon about the matter. I was instructed to fumigate all cargo, to allow the Australia's agents to return the cargo to San Francisco. I have protests from the company which I will read later. Now, about other infected ports. Hongkong has no wharves and rats can't get aboard in that way, but the, to come in packages of merchandise. There is no doubt that we got the plague through rats or merchandise. Those who came down with plague here were old residents and not newcomers, proving that the plague did not come through human infection."

Dr. Wood Explains.

"In Sydney its wharves are protected, and vessels are kept away from the wharves. Sydney's Board of Health sends us reports and shows that the holds of vessels are fumigated and the proper precautions taken. In San Francisco no precautions are taken to guard the wharves, nor has the search for rats been made. Considering all these facts, I think vessels from San Francisco should not be allowed to come up to our wharves, nor should we take any chance. The merchandise should be fumigated thoroughly. It is not reasonable to think that plague has existed in San Francisco ten weeks and the rats not become infected. They are the most susceptible of all animals. The rats die, appear because they die of plague; they don't emigrate or hide. They die, and it is certain that plague rats are in San Francisco, and have probably traveled from Chinatown to the wharves and other parts of the city. They are probably in the holds of vessels coming here from San Francisco. I stated some of these things to the Council this morning, and they agreed that San Francisco should be treated as an infected port. I wrote the following letter to the agents of the Australia:

June 6, 1906.

Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co., Agents Oceanic Steamship Company.

Gentlemen: In view of the fact that official information has been received by this office that bubonic plague exists in San Francisco and has been declared by the San Francisco Board of Health, and in accordance with instructions received from the Executive Council, I hereby notify you that the cargo in the holds of the steamship Australia, which arrived from San Francisco this morning, will be received at this port only on the condition that it is fumigated to the satisfaction of the Board of Health.

Very respectfully yours,
C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

Must Fumigate.

"I submit this letter to the Board," said Dr. Wood.

In reply to a question by Lowrey, Dr. Wood said the agents of the Australia had said that the Board of Health must insure the cargo if it was fumigated. Dr. Wood thought the agents should be given the alternative of fumigation or taking back.

Lowrey asked how it would do to let the Australia lie here until a change of government took place in a week or so and then let the United States authorities take the burden of decision.

Dr. Wood said the Board should not shirk the decision but make it themselves.

Fred Whitney of W. G. Irwin & Company said the refrigerated goods could not be gotten out without removing the cargo from the general cargo. Dr. Wood said there was real danger. The plague in San Francisco was no phantom. Hawaii had about a week of existence as an independent country and the Board should take it on itself to turn over the port clean to the Federal authorities.

G. W. Smith said he did not believe freight could be fumigated properly on any wharf but the Quarantine wharf.

Dr. Garvin said it would take a week or more to complete the fumigating machinery on the Quarantine wharf. Dr. Wood said that freight in the fumigating chambers was not removed expeditiously. The consignees paid no storage and were in no hurry. However, this morning Dr. Wood said he had ordered the freight taken from the fumigating chambers at once. It would take two or three days to do this.

W. O. Smith Speaks.

Lowrey moved that the letter sent by Dr. Wood to the Australia agents be approved. Dr. Emerson asked if certain packages of photographic material could not be removed and cleaned without entering the fumigating chambers which would ruin it. Dr. Wood said the difficulty would be in finding any certain material.

G. W. Smith asked as to the liability of the Board for damages for compelling the steamship company to return the freight to San Francisco.

W. O. Smith, called on for an opinion, said that any country had the right to protect itself against infection. Just how far a country could go, he was not prepared to say off-hand. Recently in New York he had talked with the health authorities on the matter of guarding against infection and he had learned that in New York they had to guard against all kinds of diseases and took various forms of precaution. Sulphur fumigation was the general plan and usually it was burned in containers. W. O. Smith enlarged on this subject and gave much valuable information.

Resolution Adopted.

Dr. Emerson suggested having the consignees identify goods on hand and care for them at once. This was not thought practical. Mr. Whitney said two-thirds of the cargo was food-stuffs which would be injured by fumigation. Dr. Wood said he had no sympathy with the shippers in San Francisco, as they were the merchants who had prevented the San Francisco Board of Health recognizing the presence of plague and they would doubtless be taught a lesson. Mr. Whitney said the hardship would fall on the consignees here and on the people here who want the food.

G. W. Smith made a motion that the freight of the Australia be required to be discharged on the Channel wharf, to be removed from said wharf to fumigation chambers. Other goods to be properly disinfected on outside of

cases with solution of sulphuric acid and to the satisfaction of the Board. All of the foregoing to be at the expense of consignees.

This was adopted.

Dr. Wood said it would facilitate discharging cargoes if they could be landed at night. G. W. Smith thought it best not to handle cargoes after dark. Dr. Emerson was in favor of night unloading, and so was Winston.

Dr. Wood said the S. V. Allen and the S. W. Curtis, sailing vessels, were in and must be considered. More vessels were expected right along. It was concluded to treat all as the Australia was ordered to be treated. The Board adjourned at 8 o'clock to 7:30 a'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Much Routine Work and Many Important Matters Handled.

At the evening session of the Board of Health there was considerable routine business that had to be transacted.

Of the more important matters, the reports of City Sanitary Officer Pratt and the Chief Sanitary Inspector are of particular interest inasmuch as they clearly show the work that is being done by the health authorities to prevent the existence of conditions in Honolulu which were only too common during the days of the old Chinatown.

Dr. Pratt's report showed a great number of nuisances done away with during the last month and many buildings permits investigated.

The Board refused to entertain the claims of Mr. Kennedy, a tourist, who passed through Honolulu not long since from the Colonies, and who left with his attorney here the recovering of damages from the Board of Health for the alleged loss of certain silver-based emerald gold match-boxes and similar ornaments from his "boxes" and "luggage" in the fumigating room. Dr. Garvin had examined into the matter very thoroughly and ascertained nothing that would in any way substantiate the gentleman's claims. The attorney representing the traveler will be notified today of the Board's decision.

Agents of the Board of Health boarded vessels at other Hawaiian ports outside of Honolulu will be notified that San Francisco has been declared a plague-infected port, and that all vessels coming from there must be treated accordingly.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Finance Committee for services rendered and the Committee was discharged.

Dr. Garvin was instructed to effect a settlement with C. A. Doyle in regard to certain money collected at the Drill Shed camp from the inmates for rent, which settlement had unavoidably been delayed.

CABINET SAYS INFECTED.

Favors Treating Australia as Coming From a Plague Port.

Dr. Wood, president of the Board of Health, reported to the Cabinet during its session yesterday that the steamship Australia arrived in port from San Francisco, bringing a bill of health to the effect that the Board of Health at the latter port had declared that plague existed there, the last case occurring May 16, but that all cases had been confined to Chinatown.

He stated he had allowed the passengers to come ashore and had also permitted the deck load of fruit to be landed. There were Chinese food stuffs in the hold, and these he would not allow to be discharged until all the goods had been fumigated. The agents strongly objected to this plan, claiming that a large amount of the freight was perishable, and would therefore not undergo fumigation. He declared he would give them the option of having the freight fumigated or of taking the goods to the port from whence it was shipped here.

President Dole and the Cabinet members favored treating San Francisco as the same as any other infected port.

PLAGUE TRUTHS NOW PUBLISHED

San Francisco Compelled to Take Action Against the Black Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The State Board of Health, after thoroughly investigating the conditions in Chinatown, has insisted that the dirty district shall be quarantined. The State body, by threatening to close all San Francisco against the rest of the world, has caused the business men to choose what was regarded as the lesser evil and to demand the solution of the plague.

Although the Board of Health steadfastly maintains that the plague has exacted a heavy toll within the past few days, the supervisors took action largely as a matter of expediency, for the business men insisted that whether there was plague or not, the quarantine was necessary in order to allay the fears throughout California and in the other States.

Chinatown has been quarantined. A hundred and fifty-nine policemen, detailed in three watches, were paced on duty yesterday afternoon, with strict orders to prevent anybody from coming out of the district.

The supervisors, in special session from 11 to 12:45 o'clock, had passed an ordinance empowering the State Board of Health to take any action necessary, and the latter Board immediately voted to place the police cordon around Chinatown.

This action has been rendered virtually compulsory by the State Board of Health's threat of quarantining all San Francisco.

This would mean that San Francisco could have practically no communication with the other portions of the State. Many prominent representative business men who had been in conference with the local Board of Health on Monday night, attended the supervisors' meeting to urge the adoption of the Chinatown quarantine regulation, and they were unanimous in their demand.

San Francisco Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The quarantine of Chinatown, inaugurated yesterday, is being rigorously enforced today, even street car passengers not being allowed to ride on the outside of cars during the passage of the cars through the quarantined district.

Dr. Williamson, President of the Board of Health, stated today that there was nothing new in the situation but that the examination of the glands of the Chinaman found dead in an undertaking establishment in Chinatown last night by Dr. Keller of the Board of Health would be completed this afternoon. So far, the doctors have every reason to believe that the dead man was a victim of genuine plague, but the final test may upset this theory.

Two more well laden steamers have left San Francisco for Cape Nome, carrying 1000 people.

Weak Children

How sad it is to see weak children—boys and girls who are pale and thin. They cannot enjoy the sports of childhood, neither are they able to profit by school life. They are indeed to be pitied. But there is hope for them.

Scott's Emulsion

has helped such children for over a quarter of a century. Your doctor will tell you it is both food and medicine to them. They begin to pick up at once under its use. Their color improves, the flesh becomes more firm, the weight increases and all the full life and vigor of childhood returns again.

At all druggists; get, and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

FAIL FOR \$16,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 24.—After a brief and at times spectacular career the brokerage house of Price, McCormick & Co., in which Walter Price, formerly a San Francisco newspaper reporter, was junior partner, and George Crocker of San Francisco a special partner to the extent of \$500,000, today closed its doors in failure.

The liabilities of the stranded house will total \$16,000,000, but as most of that sum is amply secured, it is generally estimated that the difference between assets and liabilities will hardly exceed \$2,000,000.

William J. Curtis, to whom the assignment was made, issued a brief statement, in which he characterized the suspension of payment as temporary and asked the secured creditors to hold their loans for a reasonable time to avoid unnecessary losses.

Stupendous operations on the bull side of the cotton market are responsible for the embarrassment of the house.

On the exchange the failure was discounted before it was announced and the market rallied very quickly. The Produce Exchange was not hurried, but there was a panic on the Cotton Exchange.

George Crocker's connection with the house was not an active one, although he occasionally took a hand. He is not seriously affected, and his loss will not be large. In addition to Price, the members of the firm were William M. McCormick of Chicago, a nephew of the late Cyrus McCormick of Chicago, and Ralph Stewart Worley, son-in-law of Admiral Schley.

The Panama Construction Company has been ordered to push work on the canal with all available laborers.

A CORKING

Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil

Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.

Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vic.

Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

...THE...

"Puritan" BLUE FLAME WICKLESS Oil Stove

No Smell. No Smoke. No Ashes.

THE Garland Stove

Comes to us in carload lots direct from the factory.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

WILCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINE.

PACIFIC HARDWARE Co., Ltd.

BETHEL STREET.

BREVITIES.

On May 25th the House passed the Panama Canal bill.

The Canadian stranger boats to arrive near Mackinaw City.

The Boston City street railroad strike has been declared off.

The American Iron market shows a feeling of hopefulness.

The United States cruiser Albany has gone into commission.

Gen. Andrie has succeeded the Galliford as French Minister of War.

The Interstate wheat tournament and arrival is meeting at Chicago.

A sale of 5,000 tons of American pig iron has been made in Scotland.

The truck team from Stamford has reached Chicago in good condition.

All grades of refined sugar have been advanced ten cents a hundred pounds.

Southern railroad men are trying to get the Hoosier to settle in that quarter.

Vanderbilt theater managers of the United States have formed an association.

Hanna denies that he has determined not to be chairman of the National Committee.

The new American-built Russian cruiser is expected to be the fastest vessel of her class.

E. G. Rathbone, formerly Director of Posts in Cuba, will return to the United States.

The Cupples property at St. Louis, worth \$100,000, has been given to Washington University.

Andrew Carnegie states that his possessions, readily convertible into cash, amount to \$200,000.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause in the Chinese Commission bill was lost, 105 to 120, and the bill was sent back to the calendar.

The following results were had: Half-mile—Bert Hopley, Princeton, won; J. H. Over all, Yale, second; C. R. Rose, Columbia.

Two Italian laborers were found dead in the woods forty miles from Montgomery, Va., their deaths being caused by eating poisonous food which they had stolen.

They were railroad hands.

Myron H. Jones Dead.

By the Australia came the news of the death of Myron H. Jones, at one time in the office of Castle & Cooke and for several years organist at the old Fort Street Church. He was on board the steamer Ukiah crossing the San Francisco bay, May 24, when he either fell overboard or committed suicide. His body was recovered next morning near Tiburon. The deceased was the son of Rev. W. L. Jones, a former president of Oahu College, and a very able musician. Since leaving the islands he held the position of bur-sar at Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, and played the organ frequently in San Rafael churches. He was 44 years of age.

HOW TO CURE A SPRAIN.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa.

It is for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO.—J. V. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY.

To continue the discussion of the local Democratic platform, we present the following text: "The Republican party points with pride to the prosperity which follows their administration. The Democratic party answers that prosperity is not upon the country because of a protective tariff law, but in spite of it."

There was prosperity in the United States during the four years of Republican rule ending with the second inauguration of Cleveland. The treasury had a great surplus; the national debt was being reduced monthly; workingmen were busy; the farmers were content, and capital was finding its way into all kinds of business. Then came the election of Cleveland, who went into power on the promise of a lower tariff, which, he said, would not only make living cheaper, but would lengthen the lines of productive industry. The story of disaster which followed is appalling. Taking alarm at the European competition which lower duties invited, American factories closed and discharged their men. Three million newly made tramps took to the road. Poverty encroached everywhere. True, certain articles in common use grew cheaper, but the scarcity of money kept people from buying them with anything like the freedom they enjoyed when prices were higher and money more plentiful. The rich man, instead of putting his means into business and hiring labor, hoarded every spare cent. Payments on the national debt ceased, and bonds had to be issued to make good the deficits caused by the falling off of customs revenues. Within three years the national debt increased by a quarter of a billion dollars. There was no way that the Democrats could find to restore good times, and the last winter of the Cleveland regime saw so many desperate poor that charity was strained to the breaking point. During that season San Francisco alone had to feed and clothe 17,000 people. The next winter, after the Republicans came in, not more than 3,000 were supported. The same comparison held good in other parts of the Union.

The Republicans in nominating McKinley promised the people good times if they would restore high protective duties, and thus give the owners of investment capital the confidence of which low duties had deprived them. It was pointed out that a protective tariff would open the American mills and factories and re-employ an army of idle operatives; it would stop the drain on the treasury; it would disband the Coxey armies; it would once more make money plentiful. The people believed the promise, elected McKinley, restored the higher duties, and prosperity followed. The day the tariff bill passed saw bank clearances increase \$100,000,000. For a time there was no great business for the textile mills, because American merchants, in the months before the new Republican Congress met, stocked up with cheap European goods. As soon as these imported wares were sold prosperity came in like a tidal wave. The local trade which Europe had supplied went to American manufacturers. No such enlivenment in the iron and textile lines had ever been seen before. It was the same with agriculture. Overburdened Kansas lifted one-third of its mortgages the first year; the whole West revived. And at the same time, to show how intimate was the relation between prosperity and the tariff, certain manufacturing centers of England, which had so flourished on American trade, all but "shut up shop." The complaints from England were as bitter in McKinley's first and second year as the complaints from America had been during Cleveland's four years.

It is idle to say that prosperity came in spite of the Republican tariff. It was that measure which gave workingmen employment and investors confidence; and without it there would have been neither. We anticipate the answer that the high price of wheat saved the farmers in 1897; but what saved them after the price of wheat fell? It was nothing more or less than the increased ability of the American people, due to the McKinley revival of business, to buy farm products. There was money to spend and the farmers got their share.

So much for the local Democratic plea against protection. Tomorrow we will consider other phases of the platform.

The San Francisco journals that cry down the plague are making a pitiable show of themselves. As we understand the case they have surrendered their consciences to the advertising merchants and are also trying to do small politics against Mayor Phelan. In point of fact now that the presence of the plague in San Francisco is admitted privately on all sides in that city and publicly charged everywhere else in California, Mayor Phelan has made friends by his efforts to safeguard his fellow-citizens. Sooner or later the dissembling press will have to confess its mistake or endure the utter disrespect of its readers.

Friction with Germany is increasing. The meat inspection bill, about which there is so much talk, is a device to keep American dressed meat and pork out of the German market. If it is enforced the United States will probably retaliate on imports of German sugar, beverages, textile fabrics, toys and ornamental glass, and then there will be a katzenjammer indeed.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRUSTS.

According to the platform of the Hawaiian Democracy, "The present tariff law of the Republican party proves itself a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enormously enriching the few at the expense of the many."

This is a familiar charge which has a familiar refutation. Trusts are a product of good times, and they are as common in Great Britain under approximate free trade as they are in America under economic protection. Whatever makes money plentiful induces people to combine either in the form of firms, corporations or trusts, to do an extended business, and it makes no difference whether the money is made through the control of the home market, as in the United States, or of a large part of the foreign market, as in the case of Great Britain.

Mr. Blaine, during 1888, made good use in this connection of English examples, such as salt, match and iron and steel combines by which the price of those commodities in the United Kingdom is governed and regulated. Since then the tendency towards enormous combinations of manufacturing capital and resources has not abated and is, in fact, as strong in free trade England as in any other part of the world. The Coates Thread Company of London is a simple British trust. Despite its innocuous name, this company is as antagonistic to the right of competition in thread as is the Standard Company of the United States (largely a Democratic institution, by the way) to competition in oil. It was formed by a union of the Clark, Jonas Brooks & Brothers and Chadwick & Brothers' concerns, by the absorption of factories in Scotland and the United States, the joint capital being \$37,500,000, or enough to control the thread market and crush all presumptuous attempts at independent thread manufacture.

It would be as absurd to argue from this that trusts are due to free trade as it is to argue in America that they are due to protection. As a matter of fact they have nothing to do with tariff systems except as the course of economic law, by adding to the wealth of men, enables them to bring more capital together for common use. It is natural that English commercial men enriched by free trade, German commercial men enriched by sea traffic, or American manufacturers made wealthy by the control of the home market, should use their resources to gain a monopoly of something the people want. But so they would if they had made their money in sugar, in real estate speculation, in mining or in the buying and selling of railway stocks. The ownership of great capital, however that capital may have been obtained, is an incentive to monopoly, as witness various wheat deals in California; and the course of inter-island freight trafficking here. But because of this are the anti-trust people going to abolish the means of getting capital? Are they going to give us hard times and poverty because some men use good times to make themselves unduly rich?

The Republican party confesses itself responsible for the good times which followed McKinley's election, but it is not to blame because rich Republicans and Democrats were made richer by that fact. When the Democratic Paynes of Ohio and Cleveland's friend E. C. Benedict of New York put up the price of oil, and an abundance of money enabled every one to buy oil at that figure, the fact was due to general prosperity—a blessing the Republicans are not willing to deprive the country of on that account. But it must not be forgotten that the Republican party has all the time been mindful of the danger from trusts, and has tried more than the Democratic party has to obviate it. The last Democratic Congress, the Fifty-third, didn't move a finger against trusts. The last Republican Congress put its fist in their faces. Republican Legislatures have been just as active and fruitlessly active against trusts as Democratic Legislatures. The Federal law against trusts bears the name of John Sherman, a Republican. Democrats are just as much engaged in existing trusts as Republicans are. In fact trusts are no more Republican and no less Democratic than partnerships are. There is much contrary assertion, as in the Hawaiian Democratic address, but there is no contrary proof.

DEMOCRATIC THREATS TOWARDS HAWAIIANS.

Senator Tillman, the great Democratic leader, says in Leslie's Weekly of May 12th that, as regards native voting, the same policy must be followed in Hawaii and the Spanish Islands that is followed by the Southern States.

What is the policy of the Southern States? Senator Tillman explains it in Leslie's Weekly as "fraud and force." If necessary, an educational and property qualification for voters if possible. And he distinctly puts Hawaiians and negroes in the same class. His theory of Democratic rule is also explained as follows in the Congressional Record:

South Carolina has disfranchised all of the colored race that it could under the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. We have done our level best; we have scratched our heads to find out how we could eliminate the last one of them.—Con. Rec., February 26th, 1900, p. 2346.

We have a governing race, just as you would have in Massachusetts if you had 750,000 negroes and only 500,000 white men.—Con. Rec., p. 2263.

We had 125,000 negroes of voting age, and 100,000 whites.—Con. Rec., p. 2348.

We stuffed ballot boxes. We shot them. We are not ashamed of it.—Con. Rec., p. 2349.

We called a constitutional convention and we eliminated, as I said, all of the colored people whom we could.—Con. Rec., p. 2349.

Under our new constitution . . . we have 114,000 registered voters.—Con. Rec., p. 2261.

I say ninety-seven per cent of the white vote is Democratic.—Con. Rec., p. 2262.

There will be no toleration of a policy which demands one course to be followed in the South and another in Hawaii and the Spanish Islands.—Leslie's Weekly, May 12th.

What is there but the Republican party to save the native Hawaiians from such a fate? And yet the natives propose to fight that party because such a failure in politics as Robert W. Wilcox tells them to.

THE NATIVE PROGRAM.

In greeting the delegates of the old Royalist Societies yesterday, the former Queen made a statement which her personal organ, the Independent, quotes as follows:

When our flag went down it went down for good. What we seek with our own eyes we cannot deny. All we can do now is to become American citizens.

This is wise counsel, but how is it being taken? By the creation of a native political party opposed to white American citizens, both Republicans and Democrats, and having the avowed object of controlling a Hawaiian elective offices for spoils and for revenge. Verily whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

It may seem an easy thing for the natives, with their numbers, to control the politics of Hawaii and revive the administrative scandals of the monarchy; but it will be so difficult, so impossible a policy to follow out, that the men who advise it may be set down as lacking even a primary notion of American ways, and as having a singular taste for political suicide.

The elective suffrage was given to the natives with the idea that it would educate them in American patriotism. If Congress had believed that the Hawaiians would oppose Americanism, going off by themselves to draw the color line against the whites, it would undoubtedly have retained the property qualification in the Cullom-Knox bill, and thus excluded the vast majority of the natives from the ballot box. Should it find its confidence misplaced it will be likely to amend the law. "Congress gave; Congress can take away," and we warn the natives that the further they go from the American political parties the nearer they will come to virtual exclusion from the voting privilege.

We know they do not believe this. They treat the truth now as they did that which foretold the deposition of the Queen and the failure of every attempt to restore her. As usual, they shut their eyes to the writing on the wall. Wilcox has told them that if a native—meaning himself—is elected to Congress, he could prevent hostile legislation. Nothing can be further from the

fact. If he went from an anti-American, anti-haole native party he would not have a friend on the floor of either House or in the Executive mansion. He could not appeal to Republicans or Democrats. Having no vote, he could offer them no help in exchange for favors asked, and belonging to no American party, he could not catch the eye of the Speaker and get a chance to be heard on the floor. Men have been in Congress for years without convincing the chair that they ought to raise their voices in debate, and they had a hundred chances where such a Delegate as the old Royalist societies propose to elect would have one. Nor could an anti-haole Hawaiian get influence in the matter of patronage or appropriations. He would not be asked for his opinion on island affairs; instead the President and the Legislators would either consult the National Committees of their party, or write directly, as McKinley lately did, to Governor Dole. Republicans and Democrats of these Islands would be suited; not natives who reject the American parties as having no claims upon them. If hostile legislation were proposed, the natives, without the help of Republicans or Democrats or both, could do nothing to counteract it.

Do we overstate the case? Every American knows that we do not. Already the leaders of the Southern Democracy, the strongest men of that party are moving to put the native Hawaiians and Porto Ricans on a plane with the non-voting negroes. Senator Tillman declares that the educational qualification lately engrafted upon the suffrage laws of South Carolina has deprived over 100,000 colored men of their votes, and he argues that the same measures should be taken against Hawaiians. We venture to say that Senator Morgan and all other Southern statesmen agree with him. The Democratic party is ripe to take the votes away from the natives.

What folly, what hideous folly it is for the natives to risk their birthright for a mere pot of gold. It is but limited power which they can get in exchange for earning the disfavor of the great

parties. Suppose they control the Legislature, what then? They cannot by that defeat Mr. Dole, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Dole's appointees. They cannot touch the Postoffice, the Custom House, the Internal Revenue office or the Federal Court, which are under American jurisdiction. Not a single law that they pass can go into effect without the assent of Congress, and Congress will not ratify any measure which the Republicans and Democrats of Hawaii unitedly oppose. Without the aid of Congress and the sympathy of local American parties, the natives cannot even enforce a municipal program in Honolulu. Standing alone and at enmity with the great political interests of the whites, they can do nothing but make trouble.

HANDY MAILING MONEY.

The Post Check Money Bill which is now before Congress and under consideration of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments is called "a bill to prevent robbing the mail, to provide a safer and easier method of sending money by mail and to increase the postal revenues."

The proposal is thus described in a circular which lately came to this office:

To reprint all \$1, \$2, and \$5 bills now in existence, and have their faces provided with blank spaces, as shown on the front cover of this pamphlet. The notes to be printed in the highest style of art employed in the National Bureau of Engraving.

Each Treasury note, coin certificate, silver certificate, or other form of currency of \$1, \$2 and \$5 denomination, will be replaced with a post check note of like denomination, based on the same foundation, and existing under the same law as the note retired, thus in no way changing the present financial system of the Government.

This money with the new face will pass from hand to hand in the ordinary transactions of the day. Then when one wishes to send money in small amount, \$2 for instance, by mail to subscribe for magazine or newspaper, pay a bill, or transact any of the multitudinous pieces of business necessary by letter, he will take a \$2 bill from his pocket book, write on its face the name of the person or firm to be sent to, the city and State, and affixing a two-cent postage stamp in the square indicated (one-cent stamp for fractional bills), sign his initials in ink, with date, the initials and date to cross and cancel the stamp.

Thus the piece of currency which, up to this time, has passed from hand to hand as negotiable money, has been instantly transformed into a personal check on the United States Government for \$2, as safe for transmission as any piece of exchange.

This is enclosed in a letter to the person or firm desired, and when received is deposited, with other checks, in the bank, or can be collected by the receiver upon identification at bank or postoffice.

The tedious and inconvenient trip to the postoffice to secure a money order is done away with, and a convenient, safe, and instantly available form of transmissible money is supplied, with which the American public can transact business by mail, which now aggregates, in the small sums represented by enclosed postage stamps, silver pieces, money orders, express orders and other inconvenient and sometimes unsafe mediums, upwards of a billion dollars a year.

The convenience of this plan may be seen at a glance. Buying money orders at a distant postoffice costs time or car fare, and the order itself must be paid for. The same is true of bank drafts. But here we have a plan by which a man may draw a money order from his own wallet, and by a simple endorsement make it the private property of the person to whom it is mailed—the person whose name is on the face. It then ceases to be currency and becomes a check. Naturally, as the exchange means a continual retirement and re-issue of the new money, the notes will be generally clean and sanitary.

We hope, inasmuch as no disturbance of the financial system of the country would result, that the new idea will meet the approval of Congress. The post check money would be a boon to Hawaii, and one, we presume, to every other American community.

The only time Robert W. Wilcox ever gave the natives political advice that did not hurt them was in 1893, when he urged them, in a dril speech, to support the annexation treaty.

Rats may catch the plague from San Francisco. Wouldn't it be a good plan, therefore, to catch the rats first? A fifty cent per capita bounty would probably do the business.

William Haywood was a good Consul, and during his visit to Washington he did efficient service to the cause of good government here. He now intends to become a citizen and resident, and as such is cordially welcomed by all who know him.

The beginning of the end seems to be at hand in China. Civil war has now broken out and that means the forcible entry of the country by foreign troops and their indefinite stay. As Europe and the United States cannot afford to let a Chinese revolution get headway we may assume that they will agree upon some plan of partition to forestall such troubles in the future. Nothing politically better than that could happen to the Chinese people.

With the British troops in Johannesburg, the gold mines are saved from destruction and the prestige of the Queen's arms immeasurably increased. Pretoria may be a hard nut to crack, but there are signs that the Boers are thinking more of their safety than of a last ditch fight. It would not be surprising to hear by any mail that President Kruger and his civil and military lieutenants had gone to Lourenco Marques.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers.

It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." J. S. Zaub, Genoa, N.C.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by J. C. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Is "Bob" Wilcox planning to run for Congress?

Shipping masters are necessary, but not criminal shipping masters. There ought to be no room for crimps on the waterfront, and there will not be unless the police wink at transgressions of the law.

The Orange River Colony will be a new name on forthcoming maps of Africa. The former republics are now in British hands and may be looked upon as a permanent as well as rich and extensive addition to the Queen's empire.

The enormous increase of American fortunes in the last twenty-five years is seen in the comparative ratings of A. T. Stewart and Andrew Carnegie. Stewart in his time was the Croesus of America, with \$20,000,000. Andrew Carnegie, by no means our richest man, confesses to ten times that amount. As for J. D. Rockefeller, whose fortune may be double that of Carnegie, he has taken in this year, as income from his investments, \$4,000,000 more than A. T. Stewart was worth.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The Government Begins a Special Inquiry on the Coast.

TACOMA, Wash., May 29.—A special board of inquiry, composed of Collector W. A. Fairweather, chairman; Deputy Collectors W. D. Delacey and Robert Watchorn, special supervising immigration inspector, who is in Tacoma from Washington for the express purpose of inquiring into the sudden immigration of Japanese to this Coast, worked from 7 o'clock last night until midnight passing upon seventy-one Japanese who had been rejected by Immigration Inspector Walker on the steamship Glenogle. Out of this number the board rejected fifty of them outright. This is by far the largest number ever rejected out of a single shipment to the Sound.

Nineteen of the remaining twenty-one came dangerously near being rejected also. They were allowed to land only upon the Japanese Consul giving a guarantee that they would obtain employment within the next sixty days. Some of the Japanese were rejected because they had infectious diseases. One had consumption. Others were rejected because it appeared that they were contract laborers. Only two out of the entire seventy-one passed the examination satisfactorily. The Glenogle brought 35 Japanese to Tacoma on this trip and the percentage of rejections was unusually large.

The Japanese missionary at Tacoma, who makes it his business to find employment for the Japanese, is said to have admitted to the examining board that there are 300 Japanese in Tacoma out of employment. Inspector Snyder of Seattle says there are 400 Japanese out of work in that city.

Another thing brought out in the investigation is that more than three times as many Japanese are landed in Tacoma as were brought to the Sound ports.

When the news reaches Japan that fifty Japanese out of one shipment have been rejected, the next ship that comes comes will likely unload the entire lot in Victoria and let them take chances of crossing the line in small bodies. If they are caught they cannot be sent back any further than Victoria, whereas, if they are rejected in Tacoma, they must go back to Japan. The Glenogle is due to sail Wednesday, so the Japanese will have but little time in which to appeal their cases to Washington should they so desire.

PORTO RICO AND HAWAII.

The Porto Ricans do not take gracefully to the evasion of plain duty, as a recent slangy parody on America, in the San Juan News, gives proof. Two verses of that song run thus:

My country, 'tis of thee
That set Hawaii free,
Of thee I sing!
I am a slave no more,
I've dumped the load I bore
And ceased to kneel before
A queen or king.

Land of the brave and just,
Land of the sugar trust,
How sweet to be
Held up outside the gate
And made to pay the freight;
I tell you what, it's great
And tickles me!

It is apparent that nothing humiliates the natives of Porto Rico more than the contrast of their government with that granted to the Hawaiians by the same Congress that planned their legitimate system and their tariff.—Providence Journal.

Minister Young Returns.

Among the Australia's passengers yesterday was Hon. Alex. Young, Minister of the Interior, who has been on a brief business trip to the Coast. Mr. Young went down with the Australia last month, remaining in San Francisco but a week. While there he had the preliminary plans drawn up for his new business block, and these were published with much favorable comment in the San Francisco papers. Mr. Young acted in the role of impresario on the return trip of the Australia, being the organizer of the concert which was the chief feature of the trip as well as being one of the chief performers.

Morris Keokakaloh has returned from an extended visit at Salt Lake.

EX-GREEN WELCOMED

Friends Greet Her at Her Home.

SHE IS IN GOOD SPIRITS

Speaks Highly of Her Social Life in Washington and of Congressional Helpers.

Washington Place was the scene yesterday of considerable excitement occasioned by the return of Liliuokalani to her residence. All day long a procession of visitors, Hawaiians and foreigners, streamed in and out of the portals of the famous house, all come to do honor to the former Queen.

The news of the arrival of Liliuokalani came as a surprise to her friends, who expected her to arrive by the Australia this morning. Preparations for a more formal reception at the dock had been under way for some time, and her midnight landing on a steamer ahead of the schedule threw the program out. However, bright and early the news spread about the city, and the Hawaiians made ready to call upon their former sovereign. Leis and floral tributes of every description poured in to the house until every room in the spacious residence was heaped up with the fragrant gifts.

Her illness in Washington had a very beneficial effect. Her embonpoint was reduced and she is now possessed of a much slighter figure than when she was in Honolulu in 1893. The effect of wearing her hair a la pompadour is also quite becoming. In fact the ex-Queen looks much better than formerly, and has no serious thoughts as to the malady which has been ascribed to her at present.

Speaking with reference to her long visit in Washington, Liliuokalani expresses herself as charmed and fascinated by the society of the gay capital, and will probably make still another trip there. This, however, depends entirely on the wishes of her physician, Dr. English, in whose hands she has placed herself, with ready acquiescence to his demands as far as they relate to her health.

She speaks highly of her social life in Washington, and says she was received with kindness and respect wherever she made an appearance. Many Senators and Representatives were lavish in their attentions to Liliuokalani, and her impressions of the Americans through this standpoint were the most favorable. As to the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for her, she feels that her Congressional friends made a hard fight, but she states she feels no resentment at not being recognized by the entire Congress in the matter. Her friends, she states, were strong friends, and made every effort possible to assist in her passage.

Since becoming one of the fashionable throng of Washington, the ex-Queen has become an expert automobilist, although she prefers to enjoy the exhilarating ride with someone else at the lever. Her automobile is now on a sailing vessel between San Francisco and Honolulu, which is expected to arrive soon.

It is unlikely that a formal reception will be held at Washington Place, but a luau will be given there, probably on Monday. Liliuokalani is not disposed to receive formally, preferring at this day to dispense with the stiffness of a formal reception. She intends to rest quietly during her sojourn here, and to all the dictates of a desire for good health demand.

JOIN HANDS AND HEARTS LAST NIGHT

Vivian Turner and Miss Rowena Dowsett Married at St. Andrew's Cathedral.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The marriage bells were ringing merrily last evening at St. Andrew's Cathedral, when Herbert Vivian Turner and Miss Rowena Dowsett were united in the holy bond of wedlock. The interior of the cathedral looked beautiful with its fine floral decorations specially arranged by artistic hands. The prevailing colors were green and white. Potted palms and ferns were placed in conspicuous places, and here and there could be seen the white flowers from the palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Vincent H. Kiteat.

The surpliced choir sang the hymn, "How Welcome Was the Call," while the bride, attired in an elegant costume of white with veil, and leaning on the arm of her brother David, entered the church and took her place alongside the groom at the head of the nave. There was no bridesmaid, but the groom was attended by Mr. D. W. Anderson. During the entire ceremony the organist, Wray Taylor, played, very softly, "O Promise Me" and other appropriate music, finishing with Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as the newly married couple left the Cathedral.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner will spend their honeymoon in Honolulu and shortly leave for a trip to the Coast.

Wireless Telegraph.

The last of the experts and instruments, including the wires, for the wireless telegraphy system, arrived on the Australia yesterday morning, and the work of establishing communication between all the islands will be gone ahead with all possible speed. J. S. V. Pletts and T. E. Hobbs are the experts who arrived yesterday. Will E. Fisher's offer of \$50 for the privilege of selling at auction the first message will be accepted, and June 16 may be the day.

THE PROSPERITY OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR PRICES

Facts and Figures of Our Progress.

REPORT OF MR. YOUNG

Comprehensive Summary of Conditions of Many Industries of the Islands.

A most voluminous has just been issued from the press of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, containing the report of the Minister of the Interior for the biennial period ending December 31st, 1899. As Mr. Young will go out of office together with the other officers of the Republic, on June 14th, the report, the last one he will make of his work in the Interior Department, is of considerable interest at this time.

In its one hundred and fifty pages Mr. Young's report contains much information of general interest, well collated, and treating of nearly every subject connected with the interior affairs of the Islands.

The report will prove a revelation to many who are unacquainted with the facts and figures as to the material wealth and the present prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands, and the whole volume will be well worth a perusal by any one.

Island Agriculture.

Probably the most interesting report in the volume to the general reader and the seeker after information about the Islands is that of the Commissioner of Agriculture, David Haugh. This report gives a comprehensive review of the agricultural products of the Islands, describing the work that is being done all over the group.

Of the sugar industry, figures are given on the crop of the past four years. That of 1897-98 aggregated 229,414 tons, and that of 1898-99 was 282,807 tons, a goodly increase for the year.

The coffee crop of 1899 is one of the largest on record, but many planters have been unable to sell at a profit, owing to the low prices on coffee, caused by over production in Brazil. The same trouble is experienced in other countries, and many plantations have been abandoned and sugar and other industries started instead.

Vegetables Needed.

On the subject of vegetables the report has the following to say: "Many tourists who arrive here from other countries complain of the scarcity and poor class of vegetables to be found on the market in Honolulu. That good vegetables can be grown on these islands there is no doubt, but to raise good vegetables they must be grown on the high lands. The vegetables to be found on the market in Honolulu are mostly grown by Chinese on the low, swampy lands a few feet above sea level; and the same kind of crops grow on the same soil year after year without any effort to fertilize or stimulate the soil in any way.

"There is plenty of good land suitable for vegetable growing at an elevation of 1,500 to 3,000 feet, and with reasonable transportation there is a good opening for a limited number of people who may care to follow that vocation."

Of the newer industries of the Islands mention is made of the growing of pineapples, the production of tannin from the black wattle and the growing of sisal, the plant from which Hawaiian fibre is manufactured.

Forest Preservation.

The matter of forest preservation is treated at some length, for the question has assumed a serious phase, and owing to the alarming frequency of forest fires and the great quantity of valuable timber which has been destroyed by that agency. As in the States, cattlemen have been in the habit of setting fire to the forest and underbrush for the purpose of improving their pasture land. Some measures looking toward the prohibiting of this practice are absolutely necessary, as hundreds of acres of valuable timber have been carelessly devastated in this manner, and timber is scarce in many localities where it had hitherto been plentiful. Reforestation is becoming necessary in many dry districts, and has been taken up by some planters.

Prof. Koebel's Work.

The work of Prof. A. Koebel, the Government entomologist, is especially commended, and his good work in the other Islands of the Pacific, where he spent some time searching for insects which would prey upon the various pests which afflict the Hawaiian Islands, is described at some length.

From Fiji Prof. Koebel sent one box of sugar cane said to be borer-proof, and one of the best sugar producers in Fiji. The cane was given to the superintendent of the sugar planters' experimental station at Makiki. Prof. Koebel also forwarded to the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry nine kinds of taro, three kinds of yams and seeds, plants and cuttings of about 200 species of fruits, rubbers, ornamental trees and shrubs, also many rare palms. He also informed the Bureau of Agriculture of his discovery of a pest called the Mediterranean fly, which is doing much damage to fruits in the Australian Colonies and the South Sea Islands. Warning was at once given by your Commissioner to fruit importers against ordering fruit from the infected countries, and at the first meeting of the Board of Agriculture a resolution was passed and then published prohibiting the importation of fruit from the Australian Colonies and South Sea Islands.

The Surveyor-General.

W. D. Alexander, Surveyor General of the Islands, makes an exhaustive report of the work of his department, which is included in the report of Minister Young. Mr. Alexander describes in detail the work done by J. S. Emerson on the Island of Hawaii. A careful trigonometrical survey of the District of Kau was made by Mr. Emerson, in the progress of which much valuable data was obtained concerning the volcano Mauna Loa. Mr. Emerson made a laborious reconnaissance on the south-east side of Mauna Loa, north of Aiea, where he selected a new station called Keapoomuku, which completes the network of the trig. stations for Eastern

Hawaii, at an elevation of 8,000 or 9,000 feet, and built a first-class signal on the spot.

Much interesting work has been done by the Surveyor General's office on nearly all of the Islands, including the survey of the Oahu road, the establishment of permanent monuments on government reservations on the Island of Maui in the District of Kona, Hawaii, and on the Island of Oahu.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey proposes to extend its operations to this Territory at an early date. The work of making a trigonometrical survey of the Islands of Kauai and Niihau, and that of making an accurate geodetic connection between the Islands of Hawaii and Maui will no doubt be executed under the auspices of that Bureau. The class of work, however, of which there is the most immediate need, is the hydrographic survey of the most important harbors and bays of the Islands.

The U. S. Surveying ship "Pathfinder," Capt. F. W. Perkins, arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco December 2, 1899, under orders from the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to carry on hydrographic surveys wherever they were most needed, in the judgment of the commander.

This office furnishes him all available data upon which to base such hydrographic surveys. The "Pathfinder" proceeded to Kahului Bay December 12th, and after completing the survey of that harbor and its approaches, took up the survey of Hilo Bay. This was to be followed by the survey of Maialaea Bay, Maui.

Sources of Revenue.

For the support of the Interior Department for the two years ending last December \$3,045,615.12 was appropriated by the Legislature, and of this sum \$2,124,431.54 was disbursed during the period, leaving a balance to the credit of the Department of \$832,933.28. The receipts of the Department for 1898 were \$228,659.09, while in 1899 they were \$300,271.05, an increase of \$71,600.07 for the year.

During the two years there were but three sales of land effected by the Department, but during the same period there were 273 land grants issued from the Land Office, aggregating 17,792,063 acres in extent, and the Government received in consideration therefor the sum of \$38,467.96. There were issued 238 land patents during the two years, a decrease from the number issued during the preceding two years of 34. This decrease is doubtless due to the order issued by President McKinley on September 1st, commanding the suspension of all proceedings for the sale or disposition of the public lands of the Islands, until after the Islands came directly under the control of the United States Government.

Corporations and Patents.

Eighty-nine corporations for mercantile or agricultural purposes, two for railroads and six for church and benevolent purposes representing a capital stock of over \$50,000,000 filed articles of association during the two years; twenty-five corporations amended their charters and six corporations went out of existence.

In the report of the Patent Office is included a complete list of the patents now in existence under the laws of Hawaii. Among these are a number of which Minister Young is the patentee. The greater number of patents granted were for labor saving or energy conserving devices used in the refining of sugar.

The number of applications filed would have been larger but for an impression obtained abroad that upon the change of flag, the Patent Laws of the United States extended to and protected all American Patents in these Islands. When this was found not to be the case a number of applications were filed, but too late to be considered before the close of the year.

Figures of Live Stock.

There are some interesting figures in the report of the live stock landed on the Islands during 1898 and 1899. Swine were in the majority in the list of imports, for 10,163 porkers arrived on the Islands during the two years. Of much interest is the list of horses, 1,365, cattle 318, sheep 178, dogs 13. These figures do not include the large number of horses landed here temporarily by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, en route to Manila for the use of the soldiers in the Philippines.

The Water Works.

The report of Andrew Brown as superintendent of water works shows that during the two years 2,847,500 gallons of water were pumped with a consumption of 2,050 tons of coal. The expenses of the bureau were \$117,274.50, and as \$197,500 had been appropriated for the support of the bureau, there was a surplus of \$80,225.50. Mr. Brown recommends the appropriation of \$11,000 for the purchase of new piping, 16,000 for fire hydrants and \$10,000 for the enlargement of the two reservoirs above the electric light station in the Nuuanu valley.

Fire Commissioners.

The report of the Board of Fire Commissioners showed that the losses by fire for the two years, 1898 and 1899, were \$37,824.22, of which \$24,663.83 was fully covered by insurance. The appropriations for the fire department for the two years were \$77,590 and the disbursements \$59,583.67, leaving a balance unexpended of \$18,006.33.

The sum of \$123,040.52 was expended on the Honolulu roads under the direction of Road Supervisor John Ouderkirk, during 1898 and 1899. The greater portion of this was expended in macadamizing streets, in repairs and in cutting through new thoroughfares. Prison labor was used largely in this work, 57,864 days of prison labor being made use of.

In his capacity as clerk of the market, Andrew Brown gives a statement of the affairs of that local institution which shows that \$18,948.25 was received from rent of stalls and \$326.05 was disbursed for running expenses.

The application of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company was brought before the Executive Council Tuesday morning by Attorney-General Cooper, who made a favorable report. He stated that the first route described in the application appeared to be in accordance with the charter except a short distance along King street to South and from thence to Queen. It was his opinion that the second route outlined if consented to by the Executive Council would probably be in accordance with the charter.

Latest Figures From the Coast.

Williams, Dimond and Company's Letter Gives Market Lists and Changes.

Williams, Dimond & Company's latest sugar letter dated May 28, is furnished through the courtesy of Messrs. Schaefer & Co. For Honolulu export dry granulated sugars are quoted at \$3.35. The price of New York refined is unchanged from May 21, when the price was advanced to 5.05c, and on May 23 to 5.15c. The circular reads:

RUGAR.—Both refineries advanced prices on the 2d inst., and on the 18th inst. reduced price of powdered from \$3.20 to \$3.25. The Western Sugar Refining Company's list today being as follows: Domestic, half barrels, 5.35c; Domestic, 5.40c; Domestic, 5.45c; Domestic, 5.50c; Domestic, 5.55c; Domestic, 5.60c; Domestic, 5.65c; Domestic, 5.70c; Domestic, 5.75c; Domestic, 5.80c; Domestic, 5.85c; Domestic, 5.90c; Domestic, 5.95c; Domestic, 6.00c; Domestic, 6.05c; Domestic, 6.10c; Domestic, 6.15c; Domestic, 6.20c; Domestic, 6.25c; Domestic, 6.30c; Domestic, 6.35c; Domestic, 6.40c; Domestic, 6.45c; Domestic, 6.50c; Domestic, 6.55c; Domestic, 6.60c; Domestic, 6.65c; Domestic, 6.70c; Domestic, 6.75c; Domestic, 6.80c; Domestic, 6.85c; Domestic, 6.90c; Domestic, 6.95c; Domestic, 7.00c; Domestic, 7.05c; Domestic, 7.10c; Domestic, 7.15c; Domestic, 7.20c; Domestic, 7.25c; Domestic, 7.30c; Domestic, 7.35c; Domestic, 7.40c; Domestic, 7.45c; Domestic, 7.50c; Domestic, 7.55c; Domestic, 7.60c; Domestic, 7.65c; Domestic, 7.70c; Domestic, 7.75c; Domestic, 7.80c; Domestic, 7.85c; Domestic, 7.90c; Domestic, 7.95c; Domestic, 8.00c; Domestic, 8.05c; 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PLANTERS IN SESSION

Agreement to Start the Passbook System.

LABOR BUREAUS IN PLAN

Convention Behind Closed Doors Thrashing Out the Problem of Employees.

The managers of the Hawaiian sugar plantations and planters in general met yesterday in the rooms of the Hawaiian Planters' Association for the purpose of discussing the labor question. An all-day session behind closed doors was held, and a notice was sent out that no newspapers would be allowed to have a representative in attendance.

Mr. C. Bolte, the secretary of the Planters' Association, stated last evening to an advertiser reporter with reference to the day's proceedings:

"It has been recommended by the plantation managers to the trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association that labor bureaus be established on each of the different islands, and that the pass-book system be inaugurated again."

"Also that the plantations should stand together for mutual protection."

This was the gist of the day's proceedings. It is understood, however, that one of the special features of the session will be the discussion of the immigration of Porto Rican laborers as proposed some weeks ago.

The men in attendance upon this important meeting of the plantation interests will have many hard nuts to crack as regards the new laboring conditions which will have to be met on and after June 14. It thereby becomes one of the most important meetings ever held by the planters. The list of managers and others present at the meeting, as furnished by Secretary Bolte, is as follows:

Managers from Island of Hawaii—Messrs. A. Moore, Paahau; Horner, Kukialau; J. A. Scott, Wainaku; Mott, Honouliuli; Hind, Kohala; Ross, Hakala; Watt, Honokaa; Forbes, Kula; Liddgate, Paahau; Hewitt, Naelehu; Managers from Maui—Messrs. Ahlborn, Lahaina; Wells, Wailuku; Gjerdrum, Hana; Harry Baldwin, Paia; Ogue, Kihiki; Lowrie, Spreckelsville; Hocking, Nahu; Haneberg, Olowalu; Managers from Oahu—Messrs. Chalmers, Waimanalo; Bull, Heala; Weight, Kahuku; Goodale, Waikeala; Renton, Ewa; Low, Honolulu; Aherns, Oahu. Managers from Kauai—Messrs. Walters, Lihue; Conant, McBryde; Fairchild, Kealia; Ewart, Kilauea; Cropp, Koloa; Morrison, Makaweli; Faye, Kekaha.

Agents and Owners—Messrs. C. M. Cooke, president, and C. Bolte, secretary Hawaiian Planters' Association; W. M. Gibbard, J. B. Atherton, E. F. B. shop, Geo. H. Robertson, Jas. B. Castle, E. M. Swanzy, F. A. Schaefer, Paul Isenberg, C. F. Hart, Paul R. Isenberg, J. A. Hackfeld and A. Isenberg.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Hawaii Part of Collector Lynch's District.

Robert N. Frick, F. H. Driscoll and B. M. Thomas of the United States Internal Revenue Service arrived here on the City of Peking from San Francisco last night to open an office in Honolulu. The San Francisco Chronicle of May 27 says: Collector of Internal Revenue Lynch yesterday received a dispatch from Commissioner Wilson stating that the internal revenue laws take effect in Hawaii on June 14th. Collector Lynch is making preparations to establish an internal revenue office in Honolulu, the Hawaiian Islands having been added to his collection district. Chief Deputy R. N. Frick will leave for Honolulu on May 25th with a complete stock of internal revenue stamps. All dealers at the Honolulu office will be selected from citizens of Hawaii. The stocks of beer, wine, liquor, opium, cigars and tobacco now in the islands will be inspected and inventoried. After June 14th goods from the United States must be stamped before being sent to the islands. The concluding paragraphs of the dispatch are as follows: "Special taxes are to be collected for the year beginning July 1, 1900, but not for the month of June, 1900. Articles under schedule B in the hands of dealers June 14th must be duly stamped when sold at retail. Instruments and documents under schedule A issued on and after June 14th must be stamped without reference to any documentary stamp tax previously in force in Hawaii. Instruments issued in Hawaii prior to that date do not require United States internal revenue stamps.

Registration of Chinese need not be immediately commenced. Section 101 of act of April 30, 1900, allows Chinese in Hawaii to obtain certificates of residence any time within one year from June 14th. Banks paying out Hawaiian bank notes used for circulation on and after June 14th are subject to 10 per cent tax. Hawaiian Government notes are not subject to this tax.

ARSHAL RAY.

Something About One of Hawaii's New Officials.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The position of first United States Marshal of Hawaii, it is conceded, will go to D. F. Ray of Illinois. Ray is secretary of the Hawaiian Commission, who was chairman of the Hawaiian Commission that framed the bill creating the Territory of Hawaii, and had charge of the trip made by Commissioners Cullum, Morgan and Hitt. During the summer of 1899 Ray visited the islands a second time in the interest of the chairman of the Commission, looking into the question of imported Asiatic labor. He visited every island of the group and is acquainted with most of the planters and business men of note.

Ray, who is now a man of 50, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., but has lived in Illinois many years. He was secretary of the Illinois State Senate in 1891, and continued with the state government some time in a semi-official capacity. He then located at Springfield, where he formed a close acquaintance with the leading men in the political life of Illinois. In 1893 he came to Washing-

ton, and was chief of the supervising division of the General Land Office during the Hawaiian Administration, and later became private and political secretary to Senator Cullum. During several campaigns he was chairman of a select committee of the Illinois Republican Central Committee.

The Exodus of Specie.

TOKYO, May 25.—The exodus of gold still continues almost incessantly. A few days ago, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shipped for the States \$300,000 worth of Japanese specie and a further shipment is expected to be made by the same bank.

NAGASAKI, May 22.—Fire occurred today at the theater in Navaro-mura, Minami-Matsuragori, this prefecture, when seven persons were burnt to death, 32 others being more or less injured.

A Street Railway for Tokyo.

According to the Chuwo, the Home Office has decided to consent to the proposed construction of a street railway for Tokyo, 120 miles in length. The terms include a proviso that an amount corresponding to 7 per cent of the capital being deducted from the company's net profit, one-third of the balance shall be forwarded to the city as a tax on the company.—Japan Herald.

KAUHANE IS DEAD.



Kauhane, the whistling boss of Honolulu, whose eccentric apparel and odd custom of shouting "Wela ka Hao" upon the street corners to the delight of small urchins, is no more. He passed away at Lunallilo Home and is now beneath the sod. His funeral was largely attended by natives who were anxious to render the last sad offices to the old character of Honolulu's streets.

The old "Admiral," for he had numerous dignified titles, has been prominent upon gala days, or any affair that drew the crowd. If a Fourth of July procession was in motion, the "Admiral," clothed in the cast-off uniform of a British officer of Marines, crowned by a military helmet, white parade gloves upon his horny hands, and flourishing a light stick with authoritative gestures, was one of the special features.

Upon the water-front when a transport was coming into the dock, Kauhane was sure to be present and his antics and commands to the ship's officers were such as to cause merriment galore, and put a dull, waiting crowd into the best of humor. Once during his inspection of the troops upon a transport, the Admiral had the misfortune to tumble off the wharf into the harbor. The old man however was equal to the occasion and swam strongly to the dock where he was pulled ashore nothing daunted.

During the quarantine a few months since, Kauhane became ill and was sent to the Victoria hospital for treatment, and from there he was sent to Lunallilo Home for Indigent Hawaiians. His death was not unexpected, but will be regretted by many people who were amused at the old man's harmless antics upon the streets.

ABOUT TOWN.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Readers of the Honolulu papers are familiar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of their neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself, from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Hawaiian Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Third Assistant Postmaster General has prepared a letter of correspondence instructions to the inspectors in charge of inaugurating the United States postal system in Hawaii. Honolulu is made the general delivery for the islands and this office in turn will send to San Francisco.

Dewey again concedes Bryan's nomination.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE

The Woman's Board of Missions Meets.

SESSION OF GREAT PROFIT

Laborers of the Year Reviewed By Members and Future Plans Outlined.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands held its twenty-fourth annual meeting yesterday at Central Union Church. The morning session was devoted mostly to the hearing of the reports of officers, interspersed with musical selections. Mrs. C. M. Hyde, president of the Board, presided at the meeting. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Kincaid. The annual reports of the Board and the auxiliaries connected with the Board were read, giving very interesting statistics of the work of the ladies during the past year. Mrs. Bowen presented the Home Secretary's report and Miss Sheehey that of the foreign work. The report of the Treasurer's Society was presented and read by Mrs. H. H. Williams. The work performed by the Lima Kokua, or Helping Hand Society, was ably given by one of the girls of Kawaiahae Seminary.

Reports by Many.

A violin solo by Mrs. Royal D. Mead, accompanied by Raymond Bowen on the piano was one of the delightful diversions in the routine of business. Mrs. Damon then presented the report of the Chinese work; Mrs. Soares, the Portuguese; Mrs. Andrews read Mrs. Julick's report on the Japanese mission; Mrs. Andrews also read the report of the Recording Secretary for the year and Mrs. Coan that of the Treasurer.

The high water mark was reached during the preceding year in the collections and donations to the treasury which amounted to \$2,200. This gratifying result has been attained only by the zealous work of the ladies, and their devotion to the line of duty mapped out by the Board.

A Luncheon at Noon

A luncheon was served at noon to the members of the Evangelical Association under the superintendence of Mrs. Andrew Fuller and her assistants. The rooms in which the luncheon was given were beautifully decorated with flowers, donated and arranged by Mrs. J. B. Atherton. There were in all 120 persons present at the luncheon.

The afternoon session was begun with music by a double trio. The nominating committee reported the officer for the ensuing year which were the same as last with one or two changes. Mrs. Herbert Austin taking the place of Mrs. Bowen as Home Secretary. Appropriations were made for the coming year's work amounting to something over \$1,600.

The report of the Committee on Work for the next twelve months was presented by Mrs. Henry Brown, and was comprised in a neat pamphlet, consisting of the following subjects:

The Year's Work.

July—Interesting work in other societies; report of Portuguese work. August—Rev. Wm. Richards, Hawaii an Missionary; Mrs. Serrano Bishop; report of Japanese work. September—The Ecumenical Council; Mr. Oramel Gulick; report of Chinese work. October—"Alaska," Miss Katherine M. Graydon; report of Portuguese work; report of Gleaners. November—"Notes From Abroad," Mrs. John M. Whitney; report of Japanese work; report of Lima Kokua. December—"Missions in Western Turkey," Mrs. Geo. H. McClellan; report of Chinese work; report of Paiahi Hand. January—"The Use of Literature in Missionary Work," Mrs. M. L. Gordon; report of Portuguese work; report of Gleaners. February—"The Lyons Family," Miss Elizabeth W. Lyons; report of Japanese work; report of Lima Kokua. March—"The Probable Effect of the War on all Africa," Mrs. Giles H. Gere; report of Chinese work; report of Paiahi Hand. April—"The Bridgman Family and Zulu," Mrs. Arthur B. Wood. May—Praise and Thank-offering service, "Personal Work in China," Mrs. Edward W. Tilling. June—Annual meeting, "Thirty Years' History of Our Woman's Board," Mrs. Robert W. Andrews.

President's Address.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde then delivered the President's address on "Enlargement of Power Through Service." She dealt with duty as a factor in carrying out certain work placed upon one's shoulders. No one knew his or her ability until the responsibilities have come to them. They were not limited by their present or known ability. She took up the idea in a very intelligent manner that the performance of great duties came through natural ability and its development in the work in which one may be engaged. She spoke of great examples of this development of natural resources in the persons of Dorotea Dix and Elizabeth Fry.

Mrs. Anna Montague Turner rendered a beautiful solo with Miss Carrie Castle as accompanist. The session concluded with the singing of "More Love To Thee, O Christ," and a prayer by Mr. Soares.

DIARRHOEA AT SANTIAGO.

Charles H. Marks, while acting in the capacity of nurse at the Second Division Hospital of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago de Cuba, used a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea and found it to work like a charm. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. HENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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